World in Eighty Days." HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Salsbury's MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 and 8-Barnum's Circus. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-" A Russian Honey

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition of paintings NIBLO'S GARDEN-8-John McCutlough. SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-8-Wille Edouin STAR THEATRE-8-" The Shaughraun." THALIA THEATRE-8-" The Prince Consort." TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-"Vim THEATRE COMIQUE-8-" The Maddy Day." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S-" Brighton."
WALLACK'S THEATRE-7:45-"The Silver King."

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## Susmess Notices

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SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE.
WHALE EDOU'S SPARKS CO.
Crowdel nightly. See Amusement column. The MODEMANN PEERLESS ARTIFICIAL TEETH The MODEMANN PERLESS ARTIFICIAL IEEE, do not exhibit unsightly divisions on the gum. Exceedingly fine full sets, perfectly adapted to the anatomy of the mouth, and guaranteed to stant the teat of time 34, 57 and 310. Painless extracting with pure fresh nitroucide, or laughing gas, direct from the cylinder, improved method, half the usual price, and no chargely artificial teeth are to be inserted. In this department a lady in attendance Teeth repaired in 50 minutes. Sets made in three hours if caquired. No. 502 fast 504 3d ave., southwest corner 34th.st. spacious and private entrance: first door below 34th.st.

Tourists should go to Brazil and enjoy tropical climate in its coolest season.
U. S. & BRAZIL MAIL S S. Co., New-York. The changeable weather of April is particularly had for Coughs, Colds and all throat troubles. BRUM-MELL'S COUGH DROPS is an excellent cure for them.

WALL PAPER. AN ESTIMATE FOR PAPERING A HOUSE, \$150.

An Estimate for Papering a House, \$150.

We agree to Paper side walls of Front and Back Parlors, two Large Rooms on second floor, two Large Rooms on third floor and Hall from top to bottom, with Fine Embossed Machine Gold Papers.

9-in. Gold Frieze aton all except third floor, where first quality below Gold will be used—all to be done in a thorough workmanike manner by the best paper-hangers—for O.13 Hundred and Frity Bollars.

Being manufacturers of Wall Paper, we are enabled to give you such a figure. If you intend to sell your house, Paper it, as it will spring from two to taree thousand dollars more after having been papered.

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Samples and Book containing flints on Decoration sent free.

Makers and Importers of Rare, Curious and Expensive Wall Papers.

124 and 126 West 33d-st., near Broadway, New-York.

\$100,000 worth of Furniture Coverings and Draperies just opened, at about one half their value. SHEPPARD KNAPP & Co., Sixth-ave and 13th-st.

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## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- Daviel Curley was found guilty of murder yesterday in Dublin and was sentenced to be hanged on May 18. == An attempt has been made to blow up the Salisbury Cathedral, = The negotiations regarding an arrangement between the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways have been suspended. \_\_\_\_ Lord Rosebery's Roysterer won the race for the City and Suburban Handicap. = Floods are doing considerable damage in Canada.

DOMESTIC .- An indictment was found against Senator Kellogg yesterday for complicity in Star Route frauds. - No indictments have been found in Utah under the Edmunds law. === The New-York Assembly passed the Butts bill forbidding any prison contracts to be made. \_\_\_\_ The Senate passed the Ninguta Falls Park bill and the bill fixing the salaries of the New-York police and firemen at \$1,200 a year. === The President arrived in the harbor of Savannah. === General Crook will command both the American and Mexican troops in the campaign against the Indians. == James Treglown was hanged at Morristown, N. J. Some of Governor Butler's nominations were confirmed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The sale of the Hauniba and St. Joseph Railroad to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company was arranged for yesterday. Additional seizures of gambling implements were made. == The trial of the suit of Mrs. G. Osmond Tearle for divorce was begun. == Madames Nilsson and Albant sailed for Europe the steamship Gallia. - The friends of Mahaken, who killed Steffens in Brooklyn on Tuesday, asserted that he was insane, === Seven hundred children have been exposed to diphtheria at primary school No. 24, in Horatio-st, neral Viele read a paper on the sanitation of Central Park. = Local Republican leaders com mented on the proposed reorganization of the party in this city. === Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 83.46 cents. Stocks opened steady and in some instances advanced, but generally were feverish and later declined and closed weak.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations dicate warmer and clear or fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and chances of ram late in e day. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 690; lowest, 500; average, 57%.

Five weeks from to-day the people of Newfor May 24. The structure has been fourteen | tunity for extending their colonial possessions

years in building, and the expenditures have been at the rate of over a million dollars a year. We shall soon have a chance of determining whether the game is worth the

In an address before a Hebrew association last evening, Judge Noah Davis uttered certain sentiments the truth of which will be widely recognized. He referred to the unprovoked persecutions which the Hebrews have endured in Russia for the last year or more, and pointed out that despite their sufferings they have never resorted to dynamite, common as the use of that explosive is among the Czar's subjects. They have sought persistently, but by legal means only, to bring about a change for the better. More people than heard Judge Davis's sympathetic words will applaud him for this just defence of a long-suffering people. Some other remarks of the speaker in regard to the Irish and dynamite were equally true, but not so pleasant.

Governor Butler is right in saying that the Tewksbury Almshouse inquiry interests the whole country. It is not solely, however, on account of the testimony that is taken; it is also because he is making such a show of himself. His Excellency's part in the proceedings yesterday was extraordinary. He insulted the opposing counsel and the chairman of the committee, and then flaunted in their faces his disregard of respectable public opinion. Now when a man doesn't care what others think of him, he has not much further to sink, even if his title is His Excellency. Those young Democrats who voted for Butler for Governor "just to see how the old man would act" now know what they wanted to find out.

There are at Albany two bills admirably fitted for slaughter-at the hands of the Governor if not earlier. One takes away from the Board of Health the power to forbid the use of the glazed earthenware pipe for carrying the house drainage under the house to the sewer; the other virtually repeals the action of the Board forbidding the driving of droves of cattle through the streets. Both of these efforts are so obviously against the public interest that it should only need attention to them to insure their defeat. One of them has already gone to the Governor, whose recent action gives us good reason to hope for more careful consideration of the city's interests than has been shown by the Legislature.

We publish this morning an outline of the laws relating to the use of explosives in this city, which will be of especial interest now that dynamite is regarded in some quarters as a preper political agent. It will be seen that any improper use of explosives, or the keeping of a large quantity of them in one place, is forbidden under pretty severe penalties; but it will also be seen that there is nothing to prevent persons who want secretly to manufacture dynamite in dangerous quantities, and for wicked purposes, from easily obtaining all the elements of which the stuff is compounded. Legislation, if any is needed, should be in this direction. Moreover, it might not be improper to make the unlawful possession of explosives prima facie evidence of malicious purpose. We apprehend no immediate danger in this country from dynamite either as a political agent or as the instrument of private revenge; and we should be sorry to see a need for any such severe law as the British Parliament has just enacted. Still no harm would be done by taking reasonable precautions in the matter.

PUNISHING THE TAXPAYERS.

The Democrats in the Legislature apparently act upon the principle that the taxpayer is their natural enemy, who ought to be fleeced whenever opportunity offers. A good many such opportunities have been improved so far this ses-Prison Labor bill, which was passed in the Assembly yesterday. If it becomes law it will add about \$500,000 a year to the tax burdens of the State. That will be the effect of abolishing the contract system. Not a single argument has been advanced to show that anybody, unless it be the politicians, will gain by the State undertaking to manufacture stoves, shoes and other things, instead of having it done by contractors as at present. Once before the State engaged in that kind of business, and the result was a tax of about \$700,000 a year to maintain the prisons. Under the contract system that sum has been saved to the taxpayers. But having incurred the hostility of the Democratic leaders, the taxpayers are to be punished by a return to the old system.

Under this proposed change the State would have to expend a large sum of money to purchase tools and machinery to begin operations with. The contractors now furnish their own implements. Then it requires no argument to prove the loss that would follow by the State attempting to compete with private individuals. And unless the State could become a competitor, it could not dispose of its wares. But if it does compete, then the workingman

would suffer as much as he does now. What comes of the State engaging in any business has been shown so often that it is inconceivable that any sensible person should now propose such a thing. The State Capitol is the latest monument of a business enterprise carried on by the commonwealth. Had the contract for its erection been let out in the beginning it would have been finished years ago, and the cost would have been \$5,000,000 in stead of \$25,000,000. There will be no practical difference between the State building a house and manufacturing stoves and shoes. It may produce a superior article; there can be no question of superiority in cost. But if places as storekeepers, agents, superintendents and "drummers" are provided for the Gradys and Spinolas, the Democratic party will be satisfied apparently, no matter what the cost may be to the taxpayers.

RIVALS ON THE CONGO.

The French Government is making a determined effort to profit by Mr. Stanley's discoveries in the Dark Continent. M. de Brazza's expedition has arrived at its destination north of the mouth of the Congo and taken possession of Ponta Negra, the terminus of the proposed road from Stanley Pool to the coast. While Stanley himself returned to his trading stations unattended by troops, his rival is protected by gunboats on the coast and by a small military force, and is well supplied with implements and materials of war-20,060 sabres and a large stock of rifles and ammunition. These warlike, preparations imply a determination on the part of the French authorities to establish a protectorate over the savage races of that region and to centrol the colonization of the Congo Valley. M. de Brazza could not place any reliance upon the treaty which he had previously made with King Makoko, nor could he hope to outstrip Mr. Stanley in dealing single-York and Brooklyn will probably witness an handed with the native races. He had recourse event of importance to both cities. The date to a military expedition on a small scale, and for opening the East River Bridge is now fixed the French authorities, welcoming an oppor-

and titular sovereignty at small cost, gave him | the belated Episcopal missionary lumbering what he required. Now that a landing on the | along out of breath and rubbing his eyes to see coast has been effected by the French expe- if there were anything left for him to do in the dition, the quarrel between the two explorers becomes an international episode of pressing importance.

The Congo empties into the Pacific midway

between the French possessious on the Gaboon and the Portuguese settlements in Angola. For a distance of 115 miles from its mouth it is open to the largest steamers; a second section of 250 miles is not navigable; but beyond Stanley Pool there is an unbroken waterway for a thousand miles through a rich and populous country. Mr. Stanley, after his perilous journey across the Continent, conceived the design of utilizing his discoveries by opening the valley of the Congo to the commerce of the world. Returning to West Africa as the agent of an international association formed in Belgium, he built a road along that portion of the river which was rendered unnavigable by rapids and cataracts. This road was designed to facilitate the transportation of produce and goods between Stanley Pool and the lower falls, and in this way to open the Congo and its tributaries to European trade. While Mr. Stanley was occupied in establishing his circuit of trading posts and building his road, his rival, M. de Brazza, appeared among the natives north of the Congo, flourished a French flag, made a treaty with King Mazoko, and laid out on paper a road from Stanley Pool to the coast. This road diverges from the Congo at Stanley Pool, following an air line westward to the coast, whereas the river has a southwesterly course to the sea. M. de Brazza's road is longer than his rival's, inasmuch as he makes no use of the lowest section of the Congo in his scheme of transportation. It has also another disadvantage: it is not built. He has returned, however, as the proprietor of this proposed road and the imaginary station, Brazzaville, at its eastern terminus, to assert his rights under the treaty with King Makoko, and to establish the exclusive claims of France to regulate all colonial and trading enterprises in the Congo Valley.

Meanwhile, the Portuguese Government has renewed its claims to sovereignty over the western coast of Africa between the fifth and eighth degrees of south latitude. These claims are assumed to be grounded upon rights of discovery, possession and creaties with the natives and Europe, but are not entitled to serious consideration. The British Cabinet, annoyed by the grasping disposition evinced by the French Government and appreciating the praiseworthy efforts of the Belgium association to open this great waterway to European commerce, was at first inclined to recognize these fictitious claims; but public sentiment revolted against the idea of strengthening the hands of the Portuguese slave-traders in West Africa, and the question was virtually disposed of in the recent debate in the Commons. If the choice lies between France and Portugal, England will naturally side with the Power which will not promote the horrors of slave traffic. The French Government, therefore, can safely proclaim its sovereignty over the Congo region, masmuch as the consent of England is secured in advance. This it will probably do. Whether M. de Brazza will endeavor to open his road and contest the ground openly with his rival in the interior is a matter of conjecture.

HENDRICKS EMERGES TO VIEW. The Presidential spring fever, which is committing wholesale ravages in the ranks of the Democracy, numbers our old friend Hendricks among its latest victims. Mr. Hendricks has te feel it coming on than he started at once for this city to tell about it. He had heard of the Iroquois banquet on his way, and had been told incidentally that its principal purpose was the starting of a free-trade boom which might be used to favor the claims of his neighbor McDonald for the Presidency. He was led natursion. The latest one was found in the Butts ally, therefore, to speak of that first, and it is instructing to observe that he was deeply impressed with the wisdom of Mayor Harrison in protesting so unexpectedly and energetically against a free-trade policy. " Mayor Harrison is a man whose views must be respected," says Mr. Hendricks. "He is a great power in the West." We do not observe that Mr. Hendricks was able to say as much of any of the other able statesmen present at the banquet. He was able to say that he did not think much of the policy advocated by them. "No one really wants absolute free trade," he says. "In my State the element in favor of absolute free trade has no strength at all.' And yet his neighbor McDonald is running like the wind as a free-trade candidate. This confirms a surmise which THE TRIBUNE made only a day or two ago, that in spite of the progress McDonald supposed he was making, his friend Hendricks had not even discovered that he was in motion at all.

Having shown what he thinks of free trade and its advocates, Mr. Hendricks defines his own position on the tariff. He is in tayor of a "tariff for revenue with a regard at the same time to the interests of manufacturers." Mr. Hendricks says his sore toe is much better, and this declaration demonstrates it. No man with a seriously impaired toe could execute so handsome and graceful a straddle as that. He touches both sides of the question lightly and equally, and leaves to the advocates of each the privilege of filling in the gap between of suit themselves. He is in favor of just enough free trade and just enough protection to make everybody happy. Of course, he adds at the close of his observations that he is not a candidate for the Presidency. He is merely straddling for recreation. At the same time he is able to kick some dust in the direction of his neighbor McDonald and some more in the direction of his old associate Tilden. He is no in favor of Randall for Speaker. Randall's tariff straddle is not his tariff straddle, probably because of its Tilden attachment. Mr. Cox is his man. "My candidate is Mr. Cox. He is an exquisite gentleman and a man of great force and ability." The Hendricks-Cox combination strikes us as a powerful and appropriate one. One man has a sore toe and the other will have a sore head-after the Speakership contest is over.

PRACTICAL MISSIONARY WORK.

The Protestant Episcopal Church suffered for many years from the reproach of being sluggish in missionary work on this continent. The prejudice against it caused by its intimate connection with the English Church was naturally most formidable in new portious of the country, which plumed themselves upon being ultra-American in feeling. The character of its services, moreover, seemed to be adapted to the wants and tastes of residents of cities and older communities rather than to the necessities of a rural population and new settlements. One of its missionary bishops has humorously described the Methodist preacher as following close upon the steps of the stardy pioneer and baying a chapel on the ground as soon as village lots were oftered for sale; the Baptist and Presbyterian ministers as appearing not long at terward, and the Congregational representative after a longer interval; and finally, after the village had assumed the air of a town and

new settlement. The time, however, has gone by when this religious communion can be rallied for inactivity and backwardness in domestic missions. During the last twenty years it has retrieved its reputation in this respect and it is now permeated with the missionary spirit. It is joining heartily with other religious bodies in systematic efforts to meet the requirements of rapid growth in the far West. Its missionary jurisdictions have been divided and subdivided, its chapels are now rising in the newest settlements, and its work is increasing in practical efficiency as well as religious fervor

every year. The successful labors and sagacious foresight of Bishop Paddock, of Washington Territory, illustrate this new habit of practical work which this influential communion has acquired. Since his arrival two years ago in a missionary field separated by the breadth of the continent from the parish church in Brooklyn where he had been laboring for more than a quarter of a century, the number of mission chapels has been nearly doubled and the interest in the work both in the Territory itself and in the East has been largely increased. While keeping pace so far as he could with the present religious needs of the population, the Bishop has not been inclined to shirk the responsibilities of the future. He has felt that the best way in which to appeal to the sympathies and to command the respect of the pieneers in the Territory was to multiply the practical agencies of benevolence and educational work. He had not been there a year before a hospital was opened at New-Tacoma as a memorial to his saintly wife, and he has spared no exertions to supply one of the most pressing needs of a new country-the lack of good schools for girls and boys. A resident of Philadelphia having offered to give \$50,000 for the endowment of a girls' school, with the land, it a building worth \$25,000 should be erected, and another \$50,000 for the endowment of a boys' school on the same terms, the Bishop has made a determined effort to raise the money in the East. He has already collected \$27,000, mainly in New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston, and is about to return to the Territory to lay the foundations for the first school; and he confidently expects to complete within a year the building fund for the boys' school and thus to secure the second endowment. With a hospital, two endowed church schools, and a third school rebuilt largely through his efforts, he will furnish the people of the Territory the most convincing proofs of the practical character of the Christianity which he represents.

RAMAPO AT TRENTON. In the report of the Geological Survey of New-Jersey for last year is an interesting map with accompanying statistics to which the possible water supply from various streams and lakes of the State is estimated. The facts there stated have some interest for New-York while the proposed aquenuct is under consideration. Down the eastern slope of the Highland range in New-Jersey flow many streams through well-wooded and sparsely-settled regions with opportunities for easy storage and a arge supply of pure water. Already the Ramapo Valley is looked upon as a possible reinforcement of the Croton basin, and it is well to know that this stream drains an area of 172 square miles, and millions of gallons flow every day into the Pompton River. The boundary between New York, and New-Jersey crosses this basin, leaving the larger portion of it, or 125 square miles, in New-York and only 47 square miles in New-Jersey. But aside from the fact that the most available sites for reservoirs are on the Jersey side of the line, that quite a severe attack of it, and no sooner did State, which has a habit of looking after its rights and privileges, may feel inclined to file a protest against any damming of the stream beyond her horders. The water which flows down through her territory is part of her possession, and she would probably object to having it carried across the Hudson, even if the reservoirs and aqueducts

were all constructed upon New-York soil. The Wanaque, too, rises in New York, but the greater part of the area which it drains before uniting with the Ramapo is in New-Jersey. The Pequannock, which unites with these two to form Pompton River, is entirely within New Jersey through all its course. These three streams gather the rain which falls upon 400 square miles. The region through which they flow is elevated. Provision for storage can be easily made. Here seems to be a natural source of the water supply for New-York and the great cities of New-Jersey which are practically suburbs of New-York. But before an aqueduct is built across the rludson some legislation will probably be needed at Trenton as well as at Albany.

HUMBUG ILLUSTRATED. This is what the New-York Democratic State out Legi-lature, Demo-Convent on, held in S. p. cratic in both its branches tember last, put in i s as done for taxation pla form in regard to reform: taxation: "The laws should be revised, that taxation may be reduced as far as possible an that personal and corpo

rate p operty may sever

ally pay their tair pro-

portion of taxes."

Carter Harrison! You're a very lucky man to ge way from those Iroquois with your scalp. Listen, Carter, to a little story. Some years ago a tribe of Indians-not the Iroquois tribe-captured from an emigrant train a hand-organ. They soon discovered its uses, and it became the habit of the chief to call up one of his dusky warriors at twilight to turn the crank and soothe him with the music of " Home, sweet Home." One night after the chief had be ome accustomed to the air, the performer in fooling with the instrument moved the snap at the end and changed the tune to "Yankee Doodle," At the first turn of the crank the chief started up in surprise. The second turn aroused his savage wrath, and at the third he seized his tomahawk and brained the organist in his tracks. When the Iroquots were listening to the good old familiar strains of Free Trade the other night, Carter, you moved the snap and began grinding a different tune. And you got away alive. They only called you a "blanked fool" and let you go. You ought to thank your stars, Carter. You're a lucky Indian.

Several Democratic newspapers took THE TRIB-UNE severely to task because it denounced the new Excise bill in plain terms as being in the interest of free rum. One of these critics, whose home is just beyond the Brooklyn Bridge, accentuated its lecture with a fine display of hysterics. Well, the bill has reached the Executive Chamber, and Governor Cleveland makes manifest that he shares THE TRIBUNE's opinion of it. He has given its friends to understand that he will not sign it in its present shape, since it removes some of the safeguards that now stand between the people and the encroachment of the liquor interest. The newspapers in question will, of course, see the logical necessity of forthwith bringing their batteries to bear upon the

That was a remarkably handsome tribute that Mayor Edson paid to the efficiency of Democratic administration in his recent speech before a legislative committee. "Go to the City Hall," he said. it's filthy; go to the City Library, it's a disgrace; go to Police Headquarters, it's dilapidated and foul; go to the Fire Department Headquarters, and you will find a tinder-box." These are words with the bark on. The witness is a Democrat of unimpeacha ble veracity and intelligence, who by reason of his position at the head of the government of the city

be properly engrossed and framed and a copy sent to every citizen of the metropolis who doubts that cratic administration is a sweet boon.

Having killed Civil Service Reform and passed an Excise bill that causes every rumseller in New-York and Brooklyn to throw up his hat, the Democrats of the Legislature will now proceed to show what they know about gerrymandering the Congressional districts. Judging from the bill which it is understood they will have the indecency to put through, gerrymandering is the phase of inverted statesmanship with which they are most proficient.

The "Plunger" is reported as saying that he is using English money-meaning the money he won on the English racecourse-to clean the streets of New-York. English money is useful for many purposes, but a glance at the New-York streets must convince the most skeptical that it is not wholly a success as a detergent.

To the Democracy: For the head of your ticket in '84 you obviously need a bold, aggressive man; and for the tail you obviously need a pleasant, popular man. And therefore we submit to you the following: For President, Carter Harrison, of Illmois; for Vice-President, Samuel S. Cox, of New-York. [Great and long-continued applause.]

General Butler is said to be the only Democratic Governor who was not invited to the Iroquois Club banquet. Never mind, Governor. You may well congratulate yourself on your absence from the festivities. Better is a dinner of herbs and Boston baked beans where love is than a stalled Chicago ox served up with Harrisonian sauce.

PERSONAL.

Charles W. Jones, United States Senator from Florida, sailed Tuesday for Liverpool by the steamer Wisconsin. It is his intention to make an extended tour abroad, returning to America early in the autumn. Senator Jones was born in the county of Dublin, Ireland, some forty years ago, and now for the first time revisits the scenes of his early child-hood as a United States Senator, serving his second

A. J. Drexel, wife and son ; Lieutenant Karl von Friesen, of the German Army, and Baroness von Friesen, née Miss Florence Smith, or Philadelphia, sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the Cunard steamship Galiia. Among the passengers who 'sailed ship Galiia. Among the passengers who sailed for Bremen on the steamship Elbe, of the North German Lloyd, were Miss Jesephine Gallmeyer, the German actress; General Max Weber, Dr. G. E. Pape, Dr. A. Herschel and Dr. Heintzmann, wife and daughters. Viscount Paul d'Abzac, French Consul at New-Orieans, sailed on the France, of the French line.

Postmaster-General Gresham's first speech in court was made when he was little more than a boy, and in the presence of many eminent lawyers. After the first twinge of embarrassment he spoke with a freedom, eloquence and logical force that won the at tention and admiration of every one present. As soon as he finished his masterly argument, however, a reaction took place in his mind, and, all meanstions of his triumph and the sensation he had created he fled from the court-room, ran home to the sitting room where his mother was sewing, and throwing himself upon a lounge, exclaimed:
"I've gone and made a darned fool of myself."
And he really believed that he had, although at that tly believed that he had, although at that ent the court-room was ringing with his

Returning home from a dinner party in St. Petersourg once, Prince Gortschakoff missed from the pocket of his overcoat his pocketbook, containing 30,000 rables. He at once informed the calef of pelice, who assured him that the thief would quickly be hunted down. Surely enough, before a week had passed the chief restored to the Prince the entire sum of money intact, but without the pocketbook, which, he said, the thief confessed having thrown away to avoid identification. This was very well; but a day or two later Gortschakoff, outting on the same overcoat, was surprised to find in a pocket overlooked before the missing pocket-book containing untouched the 30,000 rubles, which he really had never lost at all. The idea of restoring the supposed stolen money to the Prince from the public funds, in hope of thus winning fa-vor for zeal and siliciency, speaks worlds for the police officer's ingenuity, but presents a curious phase of Russian official ethics

In Nev ida they can give the " Rev. Dr." Monck some valuable points on the subject of miracles. For example, Mrs. Jones of Gold Hill, mother of Senator John P. Jones, had been afflicted for a long time with a serious and seemingly incurable stom-ach disorder. A fortnight ago she accidentally fell headlong down a flight of stairs-fifteen steps-and received numerous painful bruises. From these she secovered in a few days, however, and at the same time the demons of indigestion, dysopesia, etc., took flight, in their place came a vigorous appetite and perfect direction, and she now enjoys better health than she had known before for a long time. Now if the "Rev. Dr." Monck would only establish his "Door of Hope" on the top of the of the bridge towers, and treat all patients who climbed up there to a grand heels-over-head go-as-von-please tumbling match to the bottom of the tortous stairway—if the result wouldn't either kill or cure it would be the most astonishing miracle he ever performed. received numerous painful bruises. From these she

A good story is told at the expense of Roscoe Conking, who was a passenger recently on a train going from Washington to New York. He reached the station in Washington just before the train started, and only after some difficulty succeeded in getting a seat, the last that remained unoccupied in the drawing-room car. A well-known citizen of New York, who is not on the friendliest terms with Mr. Conkling, was seated the friendliest terms with Mr. Conkling, was seated near the chair taken by the ex-Senator. Several promine: t politicians known to both gentlemen entered the car and looked about for seats, but could find none vacant. They finally began conversing with the New Yorker, who rose and looked about him as it to assist them in finding places. "Can't find seats" said be. "Oh, you will have no afficulty. Some one will give you his place." "How is that" asked one of the late comers. "Why," said the New Yorker, "this gentleman by me is noted for giving up his seat." The gentlemen were much amused, but Mr. Conkling did not resign his acat that time.

The Paris Foltaire gives, in mentioning the forthcoming statement by M. Marchi, the former Governer of St. Marguerite, what is said to be the true story of Marshal Bazaine's escape from that islandprison. Permission was given to his wife and little daughter to come and live with him. They came, with numerous trunks and boxes of tuggage, all of which were searched, but found to contain nothing suspicious, so Mme, Bazaine was allowed to take suspicious, so Alme, Bazaine was allowed to take them to her room, together, singularly enough, with the ropes and cords with which they were plentitelly bound. Of course it took only a short time to make a rope-ladder by which to escape It only remained to ascertain the exact distance from the rampart of the tortress to the beach below. So she instructed the little daughter to drop one of her toys down, as if by accordent, and then set up an unroalious lamentation. To quiet the child the guard allowed Mine, l'azaine to recover the toy by means of a hook and line, which she of course took means of a hook and line, which she of course took care to slip into her pocket afterward, thus having an exact measure of the length of ladder required. Sir Philip Rose, whose death was announced yes-

terday, began his career as a lawyer during the railway mania in 1844-'46. In partnership with Mr. Baxter, under the firm name of Baxter, Rose & Co., he promoted the Great Northern Railway, and several other of the chief lines which intersect the United Kingdom. The partnership continued until the famous trial of the Tichborne claimant, for whom they acted as solicitors. After the claimant's cross-examination Sir Philip Rose formed a strong opinion as to the case, and refused to continue to conduct the business. That opinion not being shared by Mr. Baxter, the firm was dissolved. Sr Philip Rese had refired from active practice for some years, but he had been successful in launching various trusts and financial companies. Among these was the American Trust Corporation, a society for investing in American stocks. Sir Philip was the intimate personal friend and afterward the executor of Lord Beaconstield, at whose solicitation he was created a baronet by the Queen when the Tories were in office.

GENERAL NOTES.

The wonderfully rapid development of Austrails is suggested by the announcement that a lady who enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest native, and who was born just after the establishment of the parent colony of New South Wales, died on January 30 in her onety-fifth year. When she first opened her eyes the otal white population of the "Island continent" just exceeded 1,000; now it numbers 3,000,000.

The population of Russia is increasing enor-

mously by immigration in spite of the oppression, disor-ganization, Nihilistic conspiracies and Siberian terrors which are constantly heralded to the world. It is estimated that 250,000 more persons yearly enter Russia there were several churches fully organized, I is the best of expert witnesses. The tribute should than leave it. Indeed the natives are beginning to com-

A tidal wave of extraordinary character broke over the steamer Aquila on a recent passage from Weymouth across the English Channel. When about an Weymouth across the English Channel.

hour out mountainous seas suddenly and with scarcely a
hint of their coming smote the vessel, threw her on her
handels from stem to stern, flooded beam-ends, swept her decks from stem to stern, fi the cabins and engine-room, broke the bulwarks in several places, twisted off the fron rail of the bridge, rendered the pump useless, smashed one paddle-box and every sky-light and then immediately subsided, leaving the sea perfectly calm. Not more the five minutes elapsed from the first sign to the last vestige of the tu-mult.

A poor Jewish watchmaker of Kishenev in Russia has just completed after two years' labor au in-genious clock which at certain hours of the day plays the national anthem and gives a mimic representation of the coronation ceremony. When the hour arrives two doors fly open, disclosing a model of the Cathedral of the Assumption at Moscow, where the Czars are crowned. Then the gates of the cathedral swing back and within appears the Metropolitan of Moseow sur-rounded by dignitaries of the church in gorgeous robes. The Emperor and Empress enter and are sprinkled with holy water; thereupon the Emperor takes a golden crown from the Metropolitan and places it on his own head, and a second crown upon the head of the Empress, and the doors of the cathedral close. The maker of this insenious toy will present it to their Imperial Majesties immediately after the coronation, provided, of course, that the police are sure it contains no dynamite.

A story is going the rounds of the English press which involves a very wicked young woman and a very innocent young curate. She called upon him in ascetic garb and closely veiled, and with tears, blushes and confusion confessed that her errand was, one which affected her happiness and, she feared, her life. He expressed a prudent sympathy and invited her confidence, but after several attempts to speak she could only sob an entreaty that he would call at her house. He went, and there she found courage to avow a bo went, and there she found courage to avow a hopeless love, and begged that she might earry to the grave which yawned before her the memory of one kiss. The curate kissed her caimly and went home. A few days afterward he received a communication from the fair creature inclosing an instantaneous photograph of himself in the act of bestowing the coveted kiss, and begging to inform him that there were cleven more copies whom he might have for \$100 apiece. At last accounts negotiations were proceeding.

The following note, unsigned, has just been received by a well-known citizen of Greenwich, Conn. "Mr. Banks: Me and another boy was going through your orchard one night last year and we picked some of your watermelons and ate them. Here's 75 cents to pay for them." The first thought suggested by such a confession is that the millennium has suddenly and without warning descended upon Greenwich. But further reflection dissipates that pleasing illusion. It is not probable that since the world began a boy was ever brought to the point of acknowledging that it is a sin to steal melons. Occasionally after eating what he has stolen a boy may have felt a private and personal remorse knawing at his stomach, but he was never known to proclaim it, and the idea of his making restitution is utterly absurd. It is evident that "me and another boy" are feigning repentance for a specific purpose. Mr. Banks is a cashier and if he is as shrewd as a man in his position ought to be he will keep extra close watch of his melou patch during the coming summer.

POLITICAL NEWS

The Kentucky Prohibitionists show more wisdom than their friends do in most of the other States. They have decided to make no nomination for Governor in the coming canvass, and will give their attention to other means of forwarding their views. This action caunot be ascribed to cowardies, as the extreme temperance men hever appear so happy as when they are leading a forlorn hope. It can only be explained on the supposi-tion that they have been smitten with an undue share of this world's wisdom.

Judge Geddes says he would like the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, but he doesn't propose to enter into any squabble for it. He wants it to come to him in Sunday-school fashion without any strife or hair-pulling. The Judge is old enough to know that the Onio Democracy don't do things in that way. They have not made a Gubernatorial nomination in ten years without first indulging in a circus. So if Geddes expects to have the honor brought to him on a platter, and to walk into a convention where everyone is sitting with hands folded waiting to listen to a sermon in the shape of a speech of acceptance, he is likely to find himself mistaken. There is a growing impression that the Judge is a little fresh.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention will meet in Harrisburg July 11. Only two nominations are to be made this year, those for Auditor-General and State Treasurer. The campaign is not expected to be an exerting one, and were it not for the lication it will give of how near harmony has been restored to the Republican party but little interest would be awakened. Some of the independents are not very sanguine as to the efforts to unite the two factions and tank that while there may be only one ticket in the field it will not be cordially supported by taose who voted for Stewart lat fall. Tais will, however, depend in great measure upon the faithfulness with which the instructions for choosing delegates to the convention are carried out. If they are selected fairly and there is no appearance of bossism, the party will be substantially united.

Another Southern paper has taken a stand against free trace. The Richmond Dispatch sees the folly of those who are trying to commit the Democratic party to a suicidal policy, and protests against the organization in Virginia allowing itself to be misled on this question. So it jumps in front of the engine and swings its lantern across the track and shouts with all its might, in order to frighten the next Democratic State Convention from starting the party towards a free trade station. It tion starting the party towards a free trade station. It quotes also from other papers in the State to show how ar-ng is the feeling in favor of protection. The position The Dispatch has taken is similar to that of many other Democratle papers in the South. The number of them declaring for protection is growing every day. But, notwithstanding thas fact, Watterson will doubtless keepright on demanding that they shathall get out of the Democratic household at once.

The Democratic journals are enjoying their customary ante-Presidential election amusement in writing up the obituary of the Republican party. In most cases they give it an elaborate notice free of charge. Its sins are stated with fuiness and its few good deeds skipped as much as possible. One paper says that the party never had the full confidence of the country, notwithstanding the fact that it carried six Presidential elections. The confidence that it lacked was probably that of the bulldozers and ballot-box stuffers. But the most remarkable statement is that the Republican party most remarkable statement is that the Republican party never had any fix-d, oroad, catholic views on questions of public policy, and that it has never begun a single public policy that reached beyond the porty rut. Trying to break up the Union, to save slavery, to flood the country with irredeemable Greenbacks, to destroy home manufactures, and to throw obstacles in the way of Civil Service reform, must, therefore, be in the line of a broad public policy from a Democratic standpoint. But it happens to be such a policy as the p-opic don't approve, and they are in no hurry to let the party die which opposes that course.

PUBLIC OPINION.

IGNORING BUTLER,
From The Philadelphia Telegraph (Ind.)
It happens that every Democratic Governor in the country except Butler was invited to the Iroquois love-feast at Chicago. Verily the man of Beacon Hill has become the Dick Deadeye of American politics.

DATING THE RISE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. DATING THE RISE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)

It took one of the eloquent orators of the Iroquois Club half an nour to ten what he considered the cause of the rise of the Democratic party in this country. Strange to say, he omitted the most important item in the whole list of facts contributing to that result. We allade to the fallure of the potato crop in Iroque about the year 1849. We are proposed to demonstrate that if the potato crop hadn't falled that year the Democratic party would now be a thing of the past. That great calabuty opened the flood-gates of emigration, and filled this land with deputy sheriffs.

SIGNS OF THE COMING DEMOCRATIC STORM.

SIGNS OF THE COMING DEMOCRATIC STORM.

From The Pittsburg Post (Dem.)

Mayor Harrison's Vigorous protest at the Iroquot banquest at Chicago against the attempt to reopen tard against on the Manual Convention, on a Breetrade platform, was admirable both as to time and place. The doctrinatres knew that Harrison taked the truth, disagreeable as it was, but they hope to drive such thoughts from people's minds by pictures of the factor affects of the Democratic party to be a secondary consideration. In 1860 if Jeff Davis and his follow-conspirators could have induced the Democratic Coavention at Chicago to mationalize slavery, they promised clear sailing in the future, otherwise a colt. The free-traders at Chicago talked in anuch the same veln. Give them their dariish hobby and all will be well. Put the Democraty in line with the business and industrial interests of the country and they threaten party division and defeat, proclaiming it preferable to success.

AGAINST MR. CARLISLE'S CANDIDACY.

From the Mobile Register (Dem.)

Our Democratic Triends along the border are pushing Mr. Carlisle for the Speaker's chair. He is not put up as a free trade Democrat, an advocate of a tariff for revenue only. We are not unfair in holding that a man who favors a purely revenue can be derived the lower we get below the point of protection. We place Mr. Carlisle in the list of those who, if they can get the revenue needed, are willing and saxioss to discard every species and degree of protection. There he is already placed by the great mining and maintain turing interests of the country. Placing him as our standard-bearer in the third nighest office of the Government, and giving him the construction of the committees of the House, we go into the next Presidential election with a new platform naknown to modern Democracy as it was unknown to the Democracy cannot afford in this